

Iran, Iraq embassy staff return home

ANKARA (R) — The staff of the Iranian and Iraqi embassies in Baghdad and Tehran returned home via Turkey on Monday following the closure of their missions in the two warring capitals, airport officials said. The diplomats arrived in Ankara with their families early on Monday and later left for their respective countries on special flights. Iran and Iraq have been at war for more than seven years but they retained official diplomatic links until Oct. 2 when Turkey announced that the monolithic embassies would close and Ankara would look after their interests. The officials said that Iraqis left first, while 15 Iranians, who had arrived aboard an Iraqi passenger jet, followed several hours later. The Turkish Foreign Ministry said personal belongings would be sent later in Baghdad and Tehran via Turkey, which maintains good relations with both countries. An Iranian embassy spokesman in Ankara said: "The Iranian embassy (in Baghdad) is now vacant with no one there." Officials at the Iraqi embassy in Ankara were not available for comment. A Tehran official said after the closures were announced that the Iranian diplomats had been virtual prisoners in their Baghdad embassy. "And theirs are here," he added.

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Egypt, Israel set up new Taba panel

GENEVA (R) — Israel and Egypt set up a special panel on Monday to try and resolve their dispute over the Israeli-held Taba coastal strip on the Red Sea, official sources on both sides said. The so-called three-member "conciliation chamber" will have 60 days to reach a compromise, otherwise a five-member arbitration tribunal created in December 1986 will decide the issue. Taba, a 30-kilometre beachfront strip in a popular tourist area on the Gulf of Aqaba, was retained by Israel after it returned the Sinai peninsula to Egypt in 1982. Israel, which agreed to give up Sinai under its 1979 treaty with Egypt, occupied the peninsula during the 1967 war. The Taba dispute has remained a thorny issue in relations between Israel and Egypt which agreed in September 1986 to submit the case to arbitration. The arbitration tribunal and the conciliation chamber will pursue their work simultaneously, until the 60-day deadline for the smaller group's proposal. The chamber will meet throughout this week in Geneva, the sources said. Israel and Egypt agreed at the outset of arbitration that during the tribunal's work a separate conciliation chamber would be set up to seek a compromise.

Bridges to close

AMMAN (Petra) — The King Hussein and Prince Mohammad bridges on the River Jordan will be totally closed to passengers and trucks from and to the occupied West Bank on Thursday, Oct. 15, the Public Security Department (PSD) sources announced Monday. On Wednesday, Oct. 14, the department sources said, 750 passengers will be allowed to cross via the King Hussein Bridge and 400 passengers will be allowed to cross from and to the West Bank via Prince Mohammad Bridge after which the two bridges will be closed immediately.

Senegalese envoy leaves

AMMAN (Petra) — Senegalese envoy Haj Digeli Mbaye left Amman on Monday after a two-day visit to Jordan during which he delivered a joint message to His Majesty King Hussein from Senegalese President Abdou Diouf and King Hassan II of Morocco.

Arab justice official arrives

AMMAN (Petra) — Secretary-General of the Arab Council of Justice Ministers Mohammad Miko arrived in Amman Monday on a two-day visit during which he is expected to discuss with Minister of Justice Riyad Al-Shataa on issues relating to decisions of the fifth Arab justice ministers' meeting. Mr. Miko was met at Amman airport by the inspector general of the Ministry of Justice and the Moroccan ambassador to Jordan.

Qadhafi receives Iranian messages

BEIRUT (R) — Iranian Deputy Foreign Minister Mohammad Besharati held talks with Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi on Monday, the official Libyan news agency JANA said. Mr. Besharati delivered letters to Colonel Qadhafi from Iranian President Khomeini and Parliament Speaker Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani, the agency, monitored in Beirut, said. JANA gave no details of the talks. It quoted Mr. Besharati as proclaiming his country's support for Libya "in confronting imperialist schemes and conspiracies."

Israeli court restores Miani's privileges

TEL AVIV (AP) — Israel's supreme court ordered parliament to restore immunity to an Arab legislator whose privileges were suspended after he voiced support for the Palestine Liberation Organisation, an official said Monday. The 200-page ruling handed down Sunday said that by stripping legislator Mohammad Miani of immunity against search and detention in 1985, parliament violated his freedom to express political views, Israeli newspapers reported. An Israeli spokesman confirmed the content of the 3-2 decision. She said it was the first time the bench had overturned a parliamentary vote. Mr. Miani, of the left-wing Progressive Movement for Peace, was elected to the legislature in 1984 to represent the party which holds two seats in the 120-member legislature. Parliament voted to lift his immunity in 1985 after he gave a speech in favour of PLO leader Yasser Arafat.

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King discusses summit preparations with Klibi

By a Jordan Times Staff Writer with agency dispatches

AMMAN — His Majesty King Hussein and Arab League Secretary-General Chadli Klibi held talks on Monday on preparations for the extraordinary Arab summit scheduled to be held in Amman on Nov. 8.

The Jordan News Agency, Petra, said the King and Mr. Klibi "made a comprehensive review of current efforts aimed at achieving Arab solidarity and reconciliation to serve Arab interests" and preparations for the extraordinary Arab summit.

Mr. Klibi arrived here early

Monday.

The Arab League secretary-general, who left for Baghdad Monday evening, also held separate talks with Prime Minister Zaid Rifai and Mr. Masri earlier in the day.

Petra said Mr. Rifai and Mr. Klibi discussed the outcome of efforts and contacts made by the King to pave the way for the Nov. 8 summit.

Mr. Klibi voiced his deep appreciation of the King's endeavours "aimed at unifying Arab ranks and achieving a joint Arab stand that can deal with the common challenges and dangers," Petra said.

Mr. Klibi said that the Arab League appreciates Jordan's arrangements for holding the summit.

Following the meeting with the prime minister Mr. Klibi met with Mr. Masri to discuss political and organisational issues pertaining to the summit, Petra said. Mr. Masri briefed Mr. Klibi the positive outcome of the King's contacts with Arab heads of state for holding the summit. The meeting was attended by the Foreign Ministry's secretary-general, Nabil Al Nimer.

Upon his arrival here Mr. Klibi made a statement to Petra saying that the decision to hold a

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Iraqi planes continue to hammer Iran's oil lifeline

BAHRAYN (Agencies) — Iraqi warplanes blasted a Greek-owned tanker on Monday, killing at least one crewman, after devastating two other ships over the weekend and leaving one with an unexploded Exocet missile in its engine room.

A convoy of four Kuwaiti tankers sailing under the U.S. flag was reported to have reached Bahrain, the halfway point of its 880-kilometre voyage up the Gulf to U.S. navy escort.

Iraqi planes also struck deep inside Iran at midday, targeting a refinery and power complex in the central city of Esfahan, an oil products centre in the western city of Khorramabad and a communications centre at Ilam in the west.

Flames were still eating away at the abandoned, 239,435-tonne Rova which was hit by the Iraqis on Saturday. Two crewmen were killed when it was hit by two Exocet missiles, while four were reported missing.

Other Iraqi formations, Iraqi News Agency said, blasted a "highly important" power plant in the northwestern city of Tabriz and an oil pumping station in Tanki Feni, in southwestern Iran.

INA later said the Iranians opened up with long-range artillery on Basra, Iraq's second largest city and its only oil let to

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Kidnappers demand Italian withdrawal from Gulf

CAIRO (AP) — President Hosni Mubarak on Monday pledged Egypt to do everything it can to help Kuwait defend itself if it becomes embroiled in a spillover of the Iran-Iraq war.

Mr. Mubarak reiterated his support in a policy speech before the People's Assembly (parliament), immediately after reading the oath of office for a second six-year term that starts Tuesday.

Mr. Mubarak and other Egyptian leaders previously said that Egypt's well-being is related to the security of Arab countries in the Gulf region and spoke in general terms of Cairo's support.

But his inaugural speech marked the first time Mr. Mubarak publicly singled out Kuwait as a possible victim of attack by Iran in its war with Iraq, now in its eighth year. The president did not name Iran, but his meaning was obvious.

"It is now clear that the repercussions of this war no longer are confined to the two combatant states but have extended to threaten the security of neighboring Gulf countries," Mr. Mubarak said toward the end of a 145-minute speech devoted mostly to domestic affairs.

"Foremost among these countries is sister Kuwait, at whose side we stand with all our sentiments and capabilities in the defense of its territory, sovereignty and the safety of its people."

In his speech, Mr. Mubarak warmly praised King Hussein. The president said Egypt's ties

Assad to attend Amman summit

AMMAN (J.T.) — Syria announced on Monday it would attend the extraordinary Arab summit to be held in Amman on Nov. 8.

An official statement issued in Damascus after a visit to the Syrian capital by Prime Minister Zaid Rifai said President Hafez Al-Assad had received an invitation to the summit from His Majesty King Hussein and that President Assad would personally attend the summit. The King's invitation was delivered to the Syrian leader by Mr. Rifai.

Syrian presidential spokesman Jubran Kuriyeh said Syria's response was conveyed by President Assad to Mr. Rifai during their meeting on Monday.

"President Assad told Prime Minister Rifai that he accepted

King Hussein's invitation and he would attend the summit," Kuriyeh said.

He said the summit would discuss "all matters of interest to the Arab Nation."

Mr. Assad's meeting with Mr. Rifai was attended by Syrian Vice-President Abdul Halim Khaddam, Prime Minister Abdul Raouf Al Kasm and Foreign Minister Farouq Al Sharara.

Dr. Kasm and Mr. Rifai, who returned to Amman later Monday, held a closed meeting during which they discussed bilateral relations and current Arab affairs.

During his visit to Damascus, Mr. Rifai was guest of honour at a luncheon hosted by President Assad and attended by the Syrian prime minister.

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Jordan seeking to block Israel's violations of Islamic sanctity

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Jordan has launched diplomatic moves to counter Israeli efforts to violate the sanctity of one of Islam's holiest shrines in occupied Jerusalem. Minister of State for Parliamentary Affairs Sami Judeh said Monday.

Mr. Judeh was replying to deputies in the Lower House of Parliament who raised the issue of a reported Israeli decision to allow Jews to pray at the Haram Al Sharif complex in Jerusalem.

The complex includes the Al Aqsa Mosque and the Dome of the Rock Mosque — two of Islam's holiest shrines.

On Sunday, hundreds of Palestinians clashed with Israelis in Jerusalem and blocked a group of Jews from praying at the Islamic holy site which Jews claim was where a Jewish temple stood in ancient days.

The violence followed an Israeli newspaper report that Jews had received permission to pray on the complex in violation of a 20-year-old understanding.

Muslim religious officials said at least 50 Palestinians were taken to hospital suffering from the effects of the gas. Police made many arrests. Arab shopkeepers in Jerusalem's walled Old City closed their stalls.

Several deputies addressed the issue at the regular House session on Monday and condemned the Israeli move as well as the detention and forceful dispersion of Palestinian protesters in Jerusalem on Sunday.

In reply to suggestions that

Parliament issue an official condemnation of Israel, Mr. Judeh said the government had resorted to diplomatic means. "As soon as the government heard of what happened in Jerusalem on Sunday, it contacted Arab and foreign countries as well as the five permanent members of the U.N. Security Council."

He also said the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) should participate in the conference, along with other parties directly involved.

"We shall strive to create appropriate conditions for the PLO to play its role effectively,

because the plight of our (Palestinian) brothers under occupation does not allow any wavering or failure to act," Mr. Muharrik said.

Mr. Muharrik, 59, was sworn in as a special session of the People's Assembly, which is dominated by his National Democratic Party. His wife Suzanne watched from an upstairs gallery.

The oath, spelled out in the constitution, read: "I swear by Almighty God to uphold with loyalty republican system, to respect the constitution and the law, to take full care of the law, to justify resuming archaeological digging in the mosque compound, where only Islamic Omayyad relics have been found."

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During Monday's House session, deputies were divided over how an official condemnation of the Israeli move was to be made.

The House adjourned without adopting an official resolution over the issue.

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Israeli troops kill Palestinian mother of five in Ramallah

5 others wounded as occupation soldiers open fire on West Bank student protesters

RAMALLAH (Agencies) — Israeli soldiers shot and killed a Palestinian mother of five who was searching for her children Monday during a violent protest by about 500 Arab students, an Israeli army spokesman and witnesses said.

Five other Arabs were wounded by Israeli gunfire in the clash in Ramallah's central Manara Square, including a 15-year-old girl and a 68-year-old man, the Israeli army said.

It was the sixth straight day of violence in the occupied territories.

Protests also broke out in the occupied Gaza Strip and in the occupied West Bank towns of Bethlehem and Birzeit. Shopkeepers in Arab Jerusalem shuttered their stores in a commercial strike.

The demonstration in Ramallah began after the students

(Continued on page 3)

Gas-masked Israeli soldiers in front of Jerusalem's Haram Al Sharif complex on Saturday

Lower House elects 4 assistants to speaker

By Rana Sabbagh

Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — The Lower House of Parliament on Monday elected four deputies to serve as first and second deputy speakers and first and second assistant speakers to fill the chamber's five-seat council headed by Speaker Akef Al Fayed.

Ismail Hijazi (Hebron) and Salim Al Qudah (Ajloun) were elected to the first two seats, and Ramadan Hijazi (Hebron) and Nabil Amareen (Karak) were elected as first and second assistants to the speaker.

With the exception of Dr. Amareen, a general practitioner, Monday's elections brought to new faces to the council since 1984, when parliamentary life was restored in Jordan. All the other four have been serving in the council since then.

Fifty-two deputies attended

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Sidon militia joins PLO to battle Amal

SIDON (Agencies) — Snipers fire at the jets crashed the sound barrier in mock raids over Mieh Mieh and Ain Al Hilweh.

Air raid sirens wailed in the two shantytowns and hundreds of refugees and Sidonians scurried to bomb shelters as fighters opened up with anti-aircraft fire. But there were no bombing sorties and no hit claimed against the Israeli warplanes.

Israel's air activity was probably aimed at monitoring the Amal-Palestinian fighting in which 10 people have been killed and 28 wounded in two days, police said.

PLO and PLA fighters held to a cluster of tiny hamlets they seized in hills east of Sidon after Amal militiamen suddenly vacated them without warning on Thursday, according to police.

Fighters of Justice Minister Nabil Berri's Amal militia took the villages of Mieh Mieh, Baisour and Hassanieh in an attack

(Continued on page 3)

Cheysson warns Israel not to block exports from West Bank

TEL AVIV (R) — European Community (EC) Commissioner Claude Cheysson said on Monday the EC may delay lower tariffs on Israeli farm products if Israel persisted in blocking direct exports of Palestinian produce.

Mr. Cheysson, on a three-day visit, told Reuters that Israeli Foreign Minister Shimon Peres and Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin had agreed in principle to allow the Palestinians to export West Bank and Gaza Strip fruit and vegetables independently to Europe.

But he said junior Israeli officials were still raising "incredible, grotesque bureaucratic arguments" to obstruct implementation of the pledge.

"You need an absolute majority of members of the European Parliament to get a new agreement ratified," said Mr. Cheysson, in charge of Mediterranean policy on the 12-nation EC's executive.

"I told the Israelis... if this question of the occupied territories became a political drama, I would hesitate to send the accord (lowering tariffs for Israel) to parliament for ratification," he said.

At present Palestinian farmers have to export their produce either through Israeli marketing boards, which control quality, prices and shipping dates, or via the East Bank.

Mr. Cheysson stressed the issue was technical

Tehran detains Greek cargo ship for inspection

BAHRAIN (R) — Iran has held the Greek refrigerated ship Mykonos, carrying meat for Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, for inspection for the past four days, shipping sources in the region said on Monday.

The sources had earlier reported contact had been lost with another vessel with the same name, a Liberian chemical tanker, around the same time that Iraq claimed an air strike on Gulf shipping.

The owners of the Liberian tanker Mykonos, Cogema of Monaco, denied it had been hit and said the vessel was off West Africa.

Shipping sources said on Monday that the 8,981-tonne Greek-flag Mykonos was detained at the Iranian port of Bandar Abbas at the mouth of the Gulf for inspection.

The sources said it was cargo

consisted of chicken and other kinds of meat.

In a separate development, Iran has asked foreign diplomats in Tehran to tell their governments of "terrible repercussions" from what it termed U.S. military aggression in the Gulf, Tehran Radio reported on Sunday.

Foreign Minister Ali Akbar Velayati told a meeting of ambassadors and chargés d'affaires that foreign forces were not only incapable of establishing security and freedom of shipping in the Gulf but their presence expanded the Iran-Iraq war.

"This creates the danger of new and more extensive military

clashes," according to the radio, monitored by the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC).

Mr. Velayati addressed the diplomats three days after U.S. helicopter gunships clashed with Iranian gunboats in the Gulf.

Mr. Velayati said Iran expected countries of the world and international organisations "to oppose warmongering actions in the region with awareness and intelligence."

"We expect political representatives in Tehran to inform their respective governments of the severity and explosive conditions currently existing in the Gulf and advise them about the terrible repercussions brought about by the agitation and military aggressions of the United States," Mr. Velayati said, according to the radio.

The sources said it was cargo

Mousavi: Iran's Stingers make U.S. proposed embargo a farce

NICOSIA (R) — An Iranian leader said on Sunday that Tehran's possession of U.S.-made Stinger anti-aircraft missiles made a farce of a proposed arms embargo against Iran.

The Iranian news agency IRNA quoted Prime Minister Mir-Hosseini Mousavi as saying the arrival in Iran of the most powerful and complicated of U.S. weapons left those who backed an embargo looking stupid.

"No matter how we got these Stingers, it shows that arms embargos and discussions on the topic are so foolish," he said.

Mr. Mousavi, quoted by IRNA after a cabinet meeting, said Iran studied all complex weapons it received with the aim of manufacturing its own versions.

"Serious studies are under way to make Stinger missiles... We did this with Tow, one of the most complex anti-tank missiles, and made good progress. We also made substantial modifications to our F-14 (warplanes)," he said.

The Pentagon said batteries and packing usually used with Stingers were found on one of two Iranian gunboats captured in Gulf clash last Thursday.

British Sunday newspapers said Iran had bought up to 20 Stingers from Afghan guerrillas who received them in a covert and controversial U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) operation.

Mr. Mousavi said Washington was boosting tension in the Gulf to make up for "the fiasco of Iran's" — the scandal over U.S. arms-for-hostages deals with Tehran.

"I declare here... that the way to counter the hegemony and this expansion of the crisis is by resisting at any cost," he said.

Of Thursday's clash between U.S. helicopter gunships and Iranian gunboats, Mr. Mousavi said: "The United States has committed another impudent attack. The United States will suffer from this

act."

He added: "If the United States believes a goal of such an action is to secure the flow of oil to the USA and European states through the 1990s, then we have to tell them that the seeds you sow now will cause you grave difficulties in obtaining oil even under just conditions in the future."

Also Sunday, an Iranian official hinted that Tehran may have obtained U.S.-made Stinger missiles from American citizens.

"It goes back to the old stories about the dealings with the certain American middlemen. We could have gotten them (Stingers) from them," Iran's ambassador to the United Nations said Rajaie Khorassani, said in a television interview.

Iranian forces would defend themselves against U.S. attack in the Gulf.

"We will retaliate. We will definitely defend our interests," he said.

"The American presence in the Gulf is unnecessary and indeed very hostile to us. They have attacked us and they have killed us and we have to use all that we have in order to defend ourselves," Mr. Khorassani said.

On a related matter, he would not say whether Iran would soon agree to a U.N. Security Council resolution ordering a ceasefire in the Iran-Iraq war and withdrawal of forces to internationally recognised borders.

"He was saying maybe, which is what he's been saying all along," said U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations Vernon Walters in a separate television interview. "But they've got to say yes."

Gen. Walters said he remained confident that the Security Council — whose permanent members include the Soviet Union, China, France, Britain and the United States — would approve enforcement measures if Iran refused to accept the resolution.

The meeting of scholars, statesmen, and diplomats will focus on the Israel-Arab conflict and the Gulf.

Former President Jimmy Carter will co-chair these public sessions with Dr. William Hyland, the editor of Foreign Affairs, and Sir Brian Urquhart, former under-secretary general of the United Nations.

"The time is appropriate once again to provide a non-partisan forum in which these perplexing issues can be discussed with candor and frankness," said Dr. Kenneth W. Stein, director of the Middle East Programme and Fellow of the Carter Centre. Mr. Stein, who directed the first Carter Centre Middle East Consultation in November 1983, believes that regular discussion of the Middle East and its problems is crucial, the press release from the Carter Centre said.

"The region needs more attention in the United States and from other nations as plans are considered for an international peace conference, hopefully in the near future," Mr. Stein said.

"We learned from our recent trip to the Middle East earlier this year that leaders and opinion-makers want action to alleviate the multiple problems that face the nations and people of the Middle East," the release added.

A Pentagon source said the weapons, among the most tested in the current U.S. arsenal, were "a serious threat" if the Iranians "have them and know how to use them." One Gulf-based helicopter pilot called the reports of their possible deployment "scary."

But some American officers here also say that Stingers, by themselves, would not pose a significantly greater menace to the aircraft flying patrols and other missions over the Gulf.

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Pan-Arab companies meet to increase coordination level

AMMAN (Petra) — Pan-Arab companies formed by the Council of Arab Economic Unity (CAEU) opened a meeting in Amman Monday to discuss the implementation of earlier recommendations and follow up measures designed to achieve further coordination among Arab League companies.

Delegates from the Arab Mining Company, the Arab Company for Drug Industries and Medical Appliances, the Arab Company for the Development of Animal Wealth and the Arab Company for Industrial Development are attending the two-day meeting at the CEAU headquarters in Amman.

The two-day meeting follows talks in Amman by the secretaries general of nine Arab League specialized agencies which Sunday issued a call to Arab states urging

underlined the need for pan-Arab companies to play a leading role in enhancing economic integration among Arab States.

In his speech, Mr. Obeidi referred to the current economic situation in the Arab region and the world at large, and to the increase in Arab debts to foreign banks. He also noted the decline in oil revenues and the retreat in production levels and urged the pan-Arab companies to double their efforts and serve as a tool for promoting joint Arab projects and boost Arab economic development.

The statement said that the next meeting of these agencies will be held in Amman in the first half of July 1988.

Representatives of the Arab Organisation for Industrial Development and the Arab Organisation for Agricultural Development attended the meeting.

Mr. Mahdi Al Obeidi CEAU secretary general delivered the opening speech in which he

UNRWA seeks more funds

AMMAN (J.T.) — The United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) has announced that it will need \$50 million from now until 1990 to cover the cost of reconstructing a number of schools and clinics in the agency's fields of operations.

UNRWA officials said that recent deficits in the agency's budgets over the past years prevented any maintenance work. However, UNRWA's budget for 1986-1987 provides for carrying out part of these projects at the cost of \$16.4 million, of which the agency has secured \$4.6 million so far, the officials said.

UNRWA continues to encounter financial difficulties which hamper its basic health, education and relief services to the Palestinian refugees, especially to the residents of refugee camps, the officials noted.

They said unless donor countries extend additional funds to UNRWA, more difficulties will crop up in the future throughout the agency's fields of operations in Jordan, Lebanon, Occupied Palestine and Syria.

According to these officials UNRWA operates 41 schools, 98 health centres, 90 food distribution centres, 56 workshops for dress making and sewing and 64 warehouses for storing its supplies in these areas.

UNRWA's financial difficulties were discussed at meetings between the agency's Commissioner General Giorgio Giacomelli during his five-day visit to Jordan in August.

Mr. Giacomelli met with Prime Minister Zaid Rifai, Foreign Minister Taher Al Masri and Minister of Occupied Territories Affairs Marwan Daudin, and later summed up these talks at a press conference in which he pledged that the agency will double its efforts to raise funds for financing its operations.

UNRWA depends on its direct contacts with donor countries in order to ensure sufficient funds for maintaining its relief, educational and health services to refugees, Mr. Giacomelli said.

Any delay in providing financial contributions will adversely affect the agency's programmes, he said.

Seminar on road accidents will open near end of month

AMMAN (J.T.) — A pan-Arab seminar on road accidents will be held in Amman on Oct. 28 under the patronage of His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan. The seminar, organised by the Jordanian Society for the Prevention of Road Accidents in cooperation with the Public Security Department (PSD), will be held under the slogan "towards a pan-Arab action for the prevention of road accidents."

Participants in the three-day seminar will review the problem of road accidents in Arab countries and discuss measures and proper action that should be taken in Arab states to deal with the situation.

Future programmes to stem road accidents, an exchange of expertise among Arab countries in this respect and other related topics will also be reviewed.

Some working papers to be discussed during the seminar will focus on spreading awareness among members of the public in general and students in particular about road accidents. Other papers will highlight engineering me-

asures, laws and regulations that would help reduce these accidents as well as first aid and medical care to be offered to the victims on the roads. The experience of each participating country in the field of preventing road accidents will also be included on the agenda.

The PSD in July issued a statistical bulletin in Amman showing that a total of 13,701 road accidents occurred in the Kingdom during 1986 causing the death of 236 people and the injury of 7,539 others.

It said for every 10,000 cars in the country during the past year there were 592 accidents.

But the bulletin said there has been a gradual drop in the number of deaths and injuries on the roads between 1980 and 1987, indicating that there were 919 accidents for every 10,000 cars in the Kingdom during 1980, going down to 865 in 1981, 853 in 1982, 727 in 1983, 727 in 1984 and 720 in 1985.

The bulletin attributed the gradual drop in public awareness and more careful driving.

Arab meeting on social affairs opens in Tunis today

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan will take part in a meeting of the executive bureau of the Council of Arab Ministers of Social Affairs due to open in Tunis today.

The three-day meeting will discuss a number of issues of concern to social development in the Arab World especially the possibility of setting up a joint Arab fund for social affairs and technical assistance to Arab countries in need of training for their personnel in the field of social work.

Also on the agenda are subjects relating to population, Arab children, Arab women, a strategy for social work in the Arab World, a pan-Arab agreement on organising relief operations and

64 warehouses for storing its supplies in these areas.

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Arab pharmacists to meet

AMMAN (Petra) — The deans of faculties of pharmacy in the Arab universities will open a meeting in Amman on Nov. 22.

Dr. Walid Turk dean of the Faculty of Pharmacy at the University of Jordan said that the meeting organised by the Jordanian Pharmacists Association (JPA) in cooperation with the University of Jordan will review

recommendations passed by the deans at their first meeting.

He said, include Arabisation of terms used in pharmacy training, exchange of expertise among Arab universities in pharmacy-related subjects and setting up a research centre for pharmaceutical research benefiting all pharmacy faculties and also pharmaceutical industries of the Arab World.

Mr. Fayez also called the members of the chamber's committee in charge of drafting the House's reply to King Hussein's speech from the throne to meet on Wednesday.

Attempts by deputies seeking change in the House's five-chair council were also evident during Saturday's as well as Monday's elections.

Observers said that the same nine deputies who cast blank ballots during the election of Mr. Fayez insisted on a third round of balloting.

Mr. Qadri and the majority of deputies, together with Mr. Fayez, insisted on a third round of balloting.

Mr. Qadri's "deep tribal roots" — the deputy happens to be the head of one of the biggest tribes in the north — was cited by a deputy as the main factor behind his victory.

Furthermore, Mr. Qadri's late father had amassed considerable respect and influence as a leading House member.

Those opposing Mr. Qadri's nomination also appeared to be the same deputies who oppose Mr. Fayez's speakership. Those

deputies, who form nearly one fourth of the House's total strength, have constantly criticised Mr. Qadri for continuously favouring the "accepted norm regardless of its applicability over the discussed issue."

"He constantly tries to veto our suggestions and remarks without addressing the wisdom behind our arguments," one of the deputies who said he voted in favour of Mr. Qadri told the Jordan Times.

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Committee supervises burning of drugs at kilns of Jordan Cement Factories on Monday (Petra photo)

Drugs worth JD 2m burnt

AMMAN (Petra) — Drugs with a street value of JD 2 million were destroyed Monday at the Jordan Cement Industries Factory in Fuheis under the supervision of a government-appointed committee.

He said that the PSD will continue to exert all possible efforts for the sake of stemming drug trafficking, and in this respect the department, he said, has introduced new techniques employing police dogs to sniff out drugs at the border posts and at the Queen Alia International Airport.

The government-appointed committee supervising the destruction of the drugs included in addition to Maj.-Gen. Ubeidat, representatives of the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Health and the martial court.

vehicles were seized in the operations carried out by the police force, Maj.-Gen. Ubeidat added.

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Holy places and Amman summit

WITH the eyes and attention of the world, the Arab World included, focusing on the deteriorating situation in the Arab Gulf and diverted from the Arab-Israeli conflict, Israel is having a field day in its never-ceasing oppressive practices against the Palestinian people in the occupied territories. From Gaza in the southern tip of Palestine to Nablus in the north, Israeli violence against Palestinians is rampant and accelerating at an unprecedented level in an unmistakable sign that Israeli policymakers are exploiting the international and Arab preoccupation with the Gulf war. This could explain Israel's open heavyhandedness in dealing with Arabs protesting the Israeli killing of Arabs right and left in the West Bank and Gaza Strip which culminated in the brutal treatment of Palestinians demonstrating against Jews caught embarking on the desecration of the sanctuary of one of the holiest shrines in Islam, the Al Aqsa and Dome of the Rock mosques. What added insult to injury is the revelation that the Jews in question had extricated a permission from the Israeli authorities to pray on the complex of the two mosques in violation of every norm, understanding and international law. The calamity of all this lies in the fact that such violations by Israel are taking place before the very eyes of the Arab and Muslim worlds, and at a time when some Islamic countries are locked in fratricidal wars. It is utterly unforgivable for Arab and Muslim countries to be engaged in marginal disputes while Israel is left unhindered in its sinister efforts to encroach on and molest the holy places in Jerusalem and other West Bank and Gaza cities and towns.

Long gone are the days when mere condemnations or diplomatic protests could suffice to rectify and deal with Israeli violations in the occupied territories; it is high time for more effective measures to protect holy places from Israeli bondage. And there is no better way to accomplish this than by closing Arab and Islamic ranks and stepping up joint efforts to end the Israeli occupation of the West Bank and the other occupied Arab territories as soon as possible and by whatever means available to us.

Since the Arab heads of state will meet shortly in Amman, we cannot think of a better occasion to address this problem than at the forthcoming summit. It would be presumptuous on our part to even try to preempt Arab decisions on this situation before the Amman summit is convened, but it is within the natural right of all concerned to recommend that a specific item be included on the agenda of the Amman summit to deal with the issue of Jerusalem and the holy places in it. What is called for is an action-oriented decision which can be felt by Israel and its friends and a specific programme of action to save these holy places from further Israeli encroachments. The outline of any such programme of action must, by necessity, include the measures envisaged for the speedy liberation of the Arab territories by whatever means available to the Arab World. Above all the Arab summit in Amman must demonstrate beyond a shadow of doubt that there is no shortage of political will on the part of the Arab leaders to forge ahead with an effective policy to end oppression and desecration in the occupied territories.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Defending the nation

IN his speech from the throne delivered Saturday to Parliament, King Hussein reaffirmed his government's determination to enhance the stability and security of Jordan, and said that this country remains a target for the enemies of the Arab Nation. These enemies, the King stressed, realise that Jordan's steadfastness is for all the Arab countries at large in the face of challenges and common threats. Acting on this assumption, Jordan has been showing keenness on building up its armed forces to allow them to play their role in defence of the nation as a whole and to shoulder responsibilities in deterring enemy's conspiracies and plots. To back the armed forces Jordan has set up the People's Army which is designed to support the endeavours of the armed forces in protecting the nation and to safeguarding its interests. To help the government and the army to ensure security, the King said that the judicial system in Jordan will be preserved and protected so that justice will prevail and that all citizens are ensured their civic rights and freedom.

Al Dustour: Brotherly ties

KING Hussein Sunday paid a brief working visit to Cairo where he met with Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak. The two leaders' meeting and discussion reflect the strong brotherly ties binding Jordan with Egypt, and the close cooperation which the two leaders have maintained in serving the Arab causes. The visit and the talks assumed importance, coming at this crucial moment when Jordan is involved in preparing the ground for a successful summit meeting in the coming months. The King has been making visits to pave the way for the summit and to create a very favourable atmosphere for its success in every respect. Egypt has been deeply concerned with all issues concerning the Arab countries in general and the Palestine question and the Gulf war in particular. The two in Cairo, which focused on these two questions, constituted one more link in a long chain of meeting and consultations between Egypt and Jordan aimed at helping the Arab Nation regain its rights and land in Palestine and ending Arab sufferings in the Gulf.

Sawt Al Shab: Working for Arab solidarity

KING Hussein made a speech from the throne last Saturday emphasising a number of principles which lie at the very foundation of the Jordanian foreign policy. The King made it clear that Jordan will continue to work towards achieving Arab solidarity and defending the Arab Order. The King also referred to the Palestine question which he said serves as the axis of all Jordanian policies on the domestic and external fronts, and said that Jordan will pursue a plan for developing the occupied Arab lands. This policy, he said, will be maintained side by side with one aimed to foil Israel's attempts to liquidate the Arab identity from the occupied areas. It has become clear that the Palestinian people will never abandon the struggle against Israel despite the lapse of 20 years of occupation; and it has also become clear that Jordan under the King's wise leadership will never give up support of the Arab people under Israeli rule, and will never stop exposing Israel's illegal practices to the world and its desecration of the holy shrines of Jerusalem.

What Arabs need is the will to overcome

By Edward M. Said

MY OWN analysis and solutions, which I'd like to present here, is neither sophisticated nor "professional," but it strikes me as valid.

I have been impressed by how the legacy of imperialism has affected contemporary Arab life both in positive and negative ways. Certainly we have learned about many aspects of development and modernisation to our advantage. Yet we have remained dependent upon the West, and in more subtle ways, we have kept ourselves subversive to enter into war in order to win.

The tragedy of Gamal Abdul Nasser symbolises this great problem. He understood the need for a strong Arab Nation, and he perfectly understood the dangers of imperialism. Yet he never studied exactly what was needed for determining victory, and indeed never clearly defined what the victory would be. Instead he relied on vague general principles, but not on the precise detailed work necessary to

achieve anything concrete. Of course he had an immense task, and he was an extraordinary figure in our recent history. Nevertheless, the disappointment remains.

Part of the problem is the failure of analysis. All successful anti-imperialist struggles assessed the enemy and themselves with relentless and unsparing accuracy. In our case, we neither knew very much about Israel or about ourselves for a very long time; I can still remember how it used to be considered a crime even to mention Israel by name.

As for self-analysis, we have always been too obsessed with security to be honest about that. The result has been that detail and concreteness have been sacrificed.

Above all, what has been missing is the will to overcome, the will not just to be there — to have an army, a broadcasting station, a

discourse full of all the right phrases — but an inner conviction that we must not enter a struggle except to win, overcome, emerge with our goals realised.

I must say that this has always seemed to me to be the essential lesson we need to learn. I call it the lesson of will — the will to overcome, the will to make a difference.

Ironically, however, this will can only come about on the level of detail, in which you leave nothing to chance or to someone else, and in which you consider everything and concern yourself with everything.

Even more ironically attention to detail — and not the repetition of wonderful goals like "liberation" or "identity and independence" — develops out of a serious concern for the past. If, for instance, you wish to enter a contest, or to accomplish a concrete task, you can only do so successfully on

the basis of previous preparation, experience and study.

This is clearly not a matter of merely repeating the past, but of looking at it critically in order to find in the past what is useful — and what is useless — for the present challenge.

Among a few Arab-American organisations and individuals a new critical sense of the past is developing; one thinks of people like Jim Zogby of the Arab-American Institute in Washington, which has set for itself the specific goal of involving Arab-Americans in the American political process, or Fouad Moghrabi in Tennessee and Ilia Zurayk in Canada, who together produce extremely thorough scientific research on Arab, Israeli and Western public opinion, something no Arabs have done before.

All of these men were active before 1982. In their new endeavours they have decided that what did not work before 1982 will not work now. Their attitude is to say to themselves: "What as Arab-Americans or Canadians can we do here that no one else can do; let us do it — not just to do something, but to do something that will change the current situation to our advantage, no matter how modest that may be."

To adopt so forceful and disciplined an attitude, to go through with the work against all odds, to define and redefine goals, to learn and master the rules of the game, above all, to take from the past what can serve and discard what cannot be made to serve — all these are made possible by the will to overcome.

There is a great phrase by Antonio Gramsci, the most important Italian thinker in this century, that sums it up perfectly: "Pessimism of the intelligence, optimism of the will" — Arab News

The bottom of the work ladder

The following article is reprinted from the Israeli newspaper *The Jerusalem Post*.

By Avi Temkin

"IF THEY give back the territories the Arabs will stop coming to work, and then and there you'll put us back into the dead-end jobs like before... Look at my daughter, she works in a bank now, and every evening an Arab comes to clean the building. All you want is to dump her from the bank into some textile factory, or have her wash the floor instead of the Arab."

This quote from Amos Oz's *In the Land of Israel* appears in *Hewers of Wood and Drawers of Water*, a recent study on the situation of Palestinian Arabs from the occupied territories working in Israel. The research project, published by Cornell University's ILR Press, was written by Moshe Semyonov and Noah Lewin-Epstein of Tel Aviv University. It draws a sad picture of what they call "non-citizen Arabs" working in Israel. This is a group of people working in the worst-paid, lowest-status occupations, devoid of union protection and without the rights enjoyed by Israelis. From the book's findings it appears that not only are they occupying the lowest positions, they are destined to remain at the bottom of the social ladder.

The years of the military occupation in the West Bank and Gaza have been accompanied by a tremendous increase in the number of Palestinians from those territories working in Israel. From a few thousand at the end of the sixties, the number of these Arabs in the labour force rose to over 80,000 in the 'eighties.

Semyonov and Lewin-Epstein say that not only were the Arabs from the territories employed in low-status occupations, but as time passed their relative situation worsened. In terms of a combined index of education and rewards, there was a downgrading of non-citizen Arabs, while all other ethnic groups in the economy, Ashkenazim, Oriental Jews and Israeli Arabs, rose in occupational status.

But the research found that this upgrading for the Israeli group was less marked for the Arab component. As for Jews, there was no difference between Orientals and Ashkenazim. The occupational status gap remained stable throughout the years. In terms of the quote from Oz's

book, what has happened is that while the occupational gap between Arabs and Oriental Jews has widened, the one between Oriental Jews and Ashkenazim remains at least as large it was 20 years ago. Semyonov and Lewin-Epstein concluded that when more than one ethnic group stood to benefit from entry and growth of the subordinate non-citizen Arab group, the ethnic group at the top benefited more.

The process of absorbing the territories' Palestinians into the labour market involved the "Arabisation" of entire occupations. Semyonov and Lewin-Epstein say that these workers were first attracted into low-income sectors with a relatively large share of older workers which were having difficulties recruiting younger employees. They found employment in construction, as unskilled workers, or as agricultural workers. This was a process of "segregation" whereby more lucrative jobs went to Jews, especially those of Western origin, while the menial jobs were reserved for Palestinians from the territories.

But the process went further. Once there was a large number of non-citizen Arabs in certain occupations, the salaries paid in that line of job went down, including those for the remaining incumbent Jews. Moreover, both Jews and Israeli Arabs started leaving those occupations which were characterised by a large inflow of Arabs from the West Bank and Gaza. But Jews left those jobs much faster than Israeli Arabs. This process converted such jobs into "Arab" ones.

Yet there is a profound difference between Israeli Arabs and those from territories. Israeli Arabs enjoy citizenship rights. They benefit from the protection of unions, workers' organisations and labour relations legislation. Palestinians from the territories in contrast are devoid of citizenship rights, they lack political power, are in a permanent category of "temporary" workers, and must periodically renew their work permits. Consequently, non-citizen Arabs are pressed to supply their labour at a lower cost than others and to "play the role" of scab labour.

While Semyonov and Lewin-Epstein touch upon some of the most important issues pertaining to the massive employment of non-citizen Arabs in Israel, some points were left out. One of the relations to the technological effects of this development. It could be argued that the large supply of cheap labour from the territories discouraged firms from introducing labour-saving technologies. Moreover, for the thousands of Arabs working at the bottom of the ladder, and



West Bank workers at an Israeli building site.

to those earned by Israeli workers in similar jobs. Substantial differences existed, however, in the level of wage supplements. For Palestinians from the territories there are no productivity bonus, no family allowances or seniority increments. In many cases, the survey revealed, they were required to work more hours for the same daily wage.

Furthermore, according to the authors, a comparison of gross and net wages revealed that the gross earnings of the Israeli workers were in average 17 per cent higher than those of non-citizen Arabs. In some individual cases the gap was as high as 30 per cent between Jews and non-citizen Arabs in the same jobs.

All these figures refer to firms employing Palestinians from the territories legally registered with the government's Employment Service and therefore, some minimum standards would have been maintained. For the thousands of Arab workers from the West Bank working without an official permit the situation was much worse.

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with very reduced possibilities of advancement, the motivation "to try harder" is practically nonexistent. For entire sectors, for example the construction industry, the result of this must have been more detrimental for productivity.

A second point which comes to mind is broader than the issue of the employment of Palestinians.

It refers to the structure of the labour market in Israel. As Semyonov and Lewin-Epstein point out, entire occupations in Israel, especially those at the bottom of the ladder, have become Arabised. In addition other lines of work, especially in the public sector and other services have become feminised. Thus, a process of "segmentation" of the labour market has developed.

The more lucrative segments — those in the liberal professions, in research or management — are manned by male Ashkenazi Jews, those at the bottom — agricultural seasonal workers, construction unskilled workers — are reserved for Arabs. These segments do not compete with each other, it is thus possible to pay thousands of shekels a month for those at the top, and a few hundred for those at the dead end of the ladder.

These are two of the numerous questions — political, social and economic — that must be asked by a society that is drifting more and more into a South African-type situation. Asking the questions is the first and necessary part, once they are asked, answers will come forth.

Authorities say a spate of bombings in Pakistan this year is the work of Communist Afghan

Pakistani opposition leader wants peaceful revolution

By Iqbal Jaffery
The Associated Press

KARACHI, Pakistan — Benazir Bhutto, 34-year-old daughter of executed Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, says her large Pakistan People's Party will use only peaceful means to oust Gen. Mohammad Zia Ul Haq, the man who overthrew her father.

"We want institutional and peaceful change. We believe that acting in another manner could get Pakistan into a greater crisis, so it is better to opt for a political process," she said in an interview with the Associated Press.

When Ms. Bhutto returned in April 1986 from self-exile in Britain, her supporters, unofficially estimated to number in the millions, predicted she would be the Corazon Aquino of Pakistan.

But instead of angry confrontation, her Socialist-leaning party has taken a cautious stance, demanding midterm elections to contest the 1985 polls that brought the civilian Muslim League government to office.

Zia, as chief of the army, still wields sweeping powers.

"In the 1985 elections, political parties (other than the Muslim League), were barred from the contest," Ms. Bhutto said. "The People's Party called for midterm elections in order to see Pakistan emerge with a grass-roots consensus. Only a political party with grass-roots strength ... can achieve that consensus."

Her party's recent caution also stems from bitter experience. When the PPP and other opposition groups tried to defy a ban on mass rallies in southern Sind province in August 1986, Ms. Bhutto and 3,000 others were arrested.

"The showdown achieved tremendous results in the sense that fake claims of democracy by the regime were shattered. Moreover, the repression included 3,000 tear-gas canisters fired one day at procession," she said. "It demonstrated how weak this regime is politically and that it did not have public support.

"The situation in Pakistan remains volatile," she said. "One year later, the troops still remain in Sind province to maintain law and order. Ethnic riots and (terrorist) bomb blasts are threatening the country."

Authorities say a spate of bombings in Pakistan this year is the work of Communist Afghan

agents trying to force Islamabad to abandon its support of Afghan anti-government guerrillas.

The major blasts, such as one that killed 77 people in Karachi last July, have been followed by sometimes violent demonstrations. In Karachi, they sparked ethnic clashes resulting in 25 more deaths.

"The present regime ... has not been able to come to grips with the manifold problems generated by (eight years of) martial law. The results have been ethnic violence, sectarian clashes and political victimisation," Ms. Bhutto said.

Ms. Bhutto insists that despite the restoration of many civil rights since Zia lifted martial law in December 1985, the civilian government of Prime Minister Mohammad Khan Junejo has not done enough.

"Political prisoners sentenced by the military courts were promised a judicial review by the prime minister on several occasions ... Although two years have passed ... no judicial review has been permitted. The opposition press such as Mawasat continues to be banned," she said.

Both papers, in the Urdu and Sindhi languages respectively, were organs of Ms. Bhutto's PPP. Other Pakistani newspapers, including English-language dailies, publish with virtually free editorial licence.

Ms. Bhutto surprised some party members in July with the announcement she had consulted to an arranged marriage with Karachi businessman Asif Ali Zardari.

Aid to front-line states, Fiji among Commonwealth summit topics

By Jeff Bradley
The Associated Press

VANCOUVER, British Columbia — The black front-line states neighbouring South Africa will seek military aid beyond boots and blankets at the Commonwealth conference this week. The head of the 49-nation organisation predicts.

"What is needed is help of a defensive character," Sir Shridath Ramphal, Commonwealth secretary-general, said in an interview ahead of the Oct. 13-17 meeting in Vancouver.

They're certainly not looking for manpower and troops but they will be looking beyond boots and blankets. That might well include helicopter patrols, signals, offshore patrols," he said.

Also on the agenda will be Commonwealth opposition to the Sept. 25 military coup in Fiji, where Col. Sitiveni Rabuka overthrew the constitution and declared a republic. Unless these moves are reversed, Fiji could become the first country expelled from the Commonwealth.

Under Commonwealth rules established when India achieved independence, nations that declare

TENNIS

Davis ousts Fitzgerald in tit-for-tat thrashing

SYDNEY (Agencies) — American Scott Davis took quick revenge for one of the worst thrashings of his career when he came from a set down to beat John Fitzgerald at the Sydney indoor tennis tournament on Monday.

In Brisbane last week the Australian had allowed the second seeded Davis just one game in a 6-1, 6-0 hiding.

The 25-year-old Californian, seeded fifth here, appeared to have learnt nothing from that defeat for an hour on Monday as he struggled with his own serve and Fitzgerald's backhand in another first round match.

But Davis threw caution to the winds when 0-2 down in the second set, won 11 out of the next 12 points and eventually took the match with something to spare.

Davis was the only seed to play on the tournament's opening night.

On Tuesday, Wimbledon champion Pat Cash plays New Zealander Kelly Evernden, winner of the Brisbane tournament, while defending champion Boris Becker and world number one Ivan Lendl start their campaigns on Wednesday.

Davis was broken after serving his second double fault in the sixth game of the first set and another double on set point put him 2-6 down.

But he recovered to break Fitzgerald in the fifth game of the second set and clinched it on his sixth set point.

The third set gave the meagre crowd value for money with both players going all out for victory. Davis, despite a code violation in the fourth game, kept his game together to notch a vital service break in the ninth game and serve out for the match.

"Last week he came out like ghostbusters and I didn't build any rhythm at all," Davis said. "Tonight I served a little bit better and he allowed me to build up some momentum in the

second set."

Noah downs Agenor

In Basle, top seeded Frenchman Yannick Noah completed a successful comeback when he beat Ronald Agenor of Haiti 7-6, 6-4, 6-4 in the \$231,000 Basle Grand Prix tennis tournament on Sunday.

Noah, 27, had taken a sabbatical from tennis after losing to Briton Jeremy Bates in the first round of the Bordeaux Grand Prix in July but he was back to his scintillating best after struggling to find his touch in the earlier rounds here.

Both players started tentatively and twice traded service breaks before Noah, ranked eighth in the world, clinched the ensuing tie-break 8-6 with a typically acrobatic stop volley.

Noah took command in the second set after breaking Agenor, 48th in the world rankings, in the opening game and he sealed the set with a spectacular return between his legs to a standing ovation from the crowd.

The third set went with serve until the ninth game when a double fault by the Haitian contributed to the inevitable break.

Noah, who lives in New York where he owns a successful restaurant, said it was nice to be back as a winner and added: "I had lost all pleasure in playing tennis and decided to go away and enjoy myself for a while. My private life was also at a crossroads.

"I had a great time doing all the things I wanted till I felt ready to have another try at tennis. "My future plans include organising a tournament with the proceeds going to handicapped chil-

dren and I've already had positive responses from some of my fellow players."

McEnroe tops Annacone

In Atlanta, Georgia, John McEnroe defeated Paul Annacone 6-4, on Sunday to win the A-T-and-T challenge tennis tournament and collect a \$150,000 paycheque.

Runner-up Annacone won \$100,000.

McEnroe broke Annacone's serve in the ninth game of the first set for a 5-4 lead. Annacone reached triple-break point against McEnroe in the next game, but McEnroe recovered to close out the set.

In second set, McEnroe broke at love for a 4-3 advantage, but Annacone broke right back.

Annacone was baving trouble with his first serve all day, and it deserted him again in the 11th game, which McEnroe won for 6-5.

Serving for match, McEnroe had four straight excellent first serves and won the match with a crisp forehand volley.

Gilbert beats Teltzsch

In Scottsdale, Arizona third-seeded Brad Gilbert, mixing a powerful serve with a near-flawless ground game, breezed to a 6-2, 6-2 victory Sunday over seventh-seeded, fellow American Elor Teltzsch to win the \$303-\$400 Scottsdale Open.

Gilbert, ranked 13th in the world, trailed 0-2 in the first set against the 38th-ranked Teltzsch before winning six straight games to take the set.

The 26-year-old Gilbert then won the first three games of the second set, breaking Teltzsch's serve for the fourth time in the 63-minute match.

Teltzsch, won the fourth and the seventh games before Gilbert broke him again in the final game. Both men are from California.



On the firing line, the archer forms a single unit with the target, with complete objectivity

Resurgent chivalry

By Agnes Desombiaux

IN TEN YEARS, the number of archery licence holders in France has more than doubled. It has risen from 10,000 to 25,000. The increase in the number of women archers is most spectacular. They now account for 21 per cent of total licence holders, and young people account for a quarter.

This phenomenon is due to two main factors: the policy of development, held by the French Archery Federation, which has encouraged clubs to be set up in holiday centres, and the fact that, since 1972, archery has been accepted as an Olympic discipline.

Archery is, without doubt, one of the oldest sports in the world.

It remained an arm of combat until the appearance of gunpowder, and then became a sign of distinction. In France, as in England, the history of archery is intimately linked to the history of chivalry. The archery companies and guilds, which were dissolved after the revolution of 1789, were gradually recreated, and certain traditions of chivalry have been maintained, particularly in the region known for archery, the Ile de France and Picardy. At the beginning of the century, the companies were united in a Federation of Archery Companies of France, which later became the present federation.

Three specialities are, at present, internationally acknowledged: International Archery Federation archery, Country Archery, and Indoor Archery.

International Archery Federation archery is the Olympic form of archery, with distances of 90 to 30 metres for men, and up to 70 metres for women. Country archery is practised on a forest course along which there are 28 targets at distances of 5 to 60 metres. Finally indoor archery is practised at distances of 25 or 18 metres.

For Buddhists, archery is inseparable from Zen, and, in the east, just as in the west, the symbol of the tension from which desire springs, let us hope that archery will continue to arouse the desire of people.

At any rate, the French team has reached a very good position on the international level, and the young hopes of French archery were surprisingly successful at the last world championships, in Australia, where the French team gained third place — l'Actualite

animal target archery, "Beursault" archery, and classical archery.

Animal target archery is practised on a varied terrain, on which animals are symbolised by shields representing game of different sizes, which has to be killed in thirty seconds.

"Beursault" archery, which goes back to the 15th century, requires special installations on a course called "Archery Game," or an "Archery Garden." The garden is an enclosed area with two mounds and two firing lines, facing in opposite directions, about 50 metres apart. Each archer alternately fires an arrow from each shooting line, twenty arrows each way (40 arrows in all).

Classical archery has two distances: 50 and 30 metres for men and women who have to shoot 36 arrows per distance, in series of three arrows at a time (72 arrows in all).

Practising archery requires great self mastery and intense mental concentration. It is thus an important factor in one's personal balance. Through the kind of effort it demands, archery resembles practices imported from the east such as yoga and the martial arts.

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With the bow being, both in

the west and in the east, the

symbol of the tension from

which desire springs, let us hope

that archery will continue to arouse

the desire of people.

"On the other hand nothing

good comes easy and if you want

to get on to the very top you have

to go through a few problems,"

said the two-time Wimbledon

champion who starts his defence

of the Sydney indoor title on

Wednesday.

The winner of three tournaments this year, Becker feels he

has developed his game over the

past 12 months.

"I feel a much better player

European soccer roundup

Napoli delivers 6 blitzers; Maradona takes to the hills

LONDON (R) — Napoli's 6-0 "tennis score" blitz of newly promoted Pescara in the Italian league on Sunday lifted the champions to the top.

But Diego Maradona took to the hills for a check-up and a rest cure.

The Argentine captain, whose relationship with the press has become tense in recent weeks because of accusations of poor form and lack of direction, left Naples after the game for northern Italy.

However, his personal manager denied newspaper reports that he was going to the mountains for a weight loss cure.

Maradona told reporters: "I'm going away for a few days to take advantage of next week's break in the league. For a year and a half I've been suffering from my muscles."

The pall which defeat in the European Cup by Real Madrid cast over the city's fanatic soccer fans seems to have been at least partially lifted by Sunday's goal spree.

Brazilian striker Antonio Careca reflected the hopes of all Napoli fans when he said: "He has shown that we are superstrong and that we can without a doubt aim to win the championship again."

Both Maradona and Careca scored their first league goals of the season in a match which for Pescara was a baptism by fire.

Napoli took over at the top from Roma who lost 1-0 at Juve-

tus, Antonio Cabrini hitting the winner. Juventus moved to sixth, just two points behind the leaders.

In West Germany, young — and not so young goalkeepers — are suddenly in the news.

With national keeper Eike Immel unavailable through injury, West German manager named 20-year-old Bodo Illgner for his team to play Sweden in a friendly in Gelsenkirchen on Wednesday and called up 22-year-old Oliver Beck as his reserve.

The youngsters Illgner, who made his debut for West Germany against Denmark last month, and Beck were both almost unheard of at the start of the year but both starred at the weekend for their clubs Cologne and Werder Bremen.

Cologne beat Borussia Moenchengladbach 4-1 and Werder beat Nuremberg 1-0. The two clubs lead the table with Illgner and Beck conceding just six and seven goals respectively in 12 games.

To make up for their inexperience, Beckenbauer has called up his former Bayern Munich clubmate and long-time star of the national team Sepp Maier to conduct special goalkeepers' training for the national team.

"There's no-one can do this better than Sepp," Beckenbauer said. "His presence will do the atmosphere in the squad no harm at all, either.

In Lisbon, European cham-

pions Porto were held to a high-scoring 4-4 draw at newly-promoted Setubal but remained one point clear at the top of the Portuguese first division when their main rivals also stumbled.

Close pursuers Sporting Lisbon were twice a goal down at home to Guimaraes and could only scrape a 2-2 draw on Sunday while Maritimo conceded two late goals in a 3-2 defeat by Boavista.

Setubal, a well-drilled side under English manager Malcolm Allison, also showed plenty of spirit in refusing to give up despite trailing from the 10th minute when Major headed the visitors into the lead.

In a fluctuating game, they finally scored the elusive equaliser when Manuel Fernandes pounced on a defensive error five minutes from the end of a thrilling match to make it 4-4.

Porto are unlikely to retain the experimental defensive system introduced at Setubal but they still beat the table with 11 points from seven games, one ahead of Sporting and Penafiel, a small northern side who maintained their surprise challenge by beating Farense 3-2.

Benfica, current champions and Portugal's best-known club, continued their worst start to the season for many years with a 1-0 defeat at Chaves. A last-minute penalty decided the match.

The Lisbon side, twice European champions in the 1960s, now lie 10th in the league.

Pyongyang proposes new talks to Seoul

SEOUL (R) — North Korea asked again on Monday for direct talks with South Korea over its demand to be joint host to the 1988 Olympic Games.

A letter dated Oct. 3 from the chairman of the North Korean Olympic Committee, Kim Yu-Su, was delivered to the Panmunjom truce village.

Pyongyang has threatened to lead an East Bloc boycott of the games unless its demands are met.

But the head of South Korea's Olympic Committee said on Sunday sports leaders from the Soviet Union, East Germany and other east European countries assured him they would come to the Seoul games.

Kim Chong-Ha also said the Soviet Union had asked South Korea to let its athletes train in Seoul beforehand.

The international Olympic Committee (IOC) has been mediating between North and South over Pyongyang's demand. No agreement has emerged from four rounds of IOC-supervised talks in Lausanne between the two.

Seoul and the IOC offered the North more than 10 of the individual events but Pyongyang says it wants more. The South has refused previous requests for direct talks between the two Koreas and insists that the issue be discussed through the IOC.

According to the (North) Korean Central News Agency, monitored in Tokyo, the North's letter said: "We still consider that there is no better way (than direct talks) to realize co-sponsorship for the sake of your side, of us, of the Olympics and of world peace."

"Urge your side to think over the matter again and respond as early as possible to our proposal... I expect an affirmative reply from you."

Kim Chong-Ha told a news conference Seoul would respond to the letter soon "after due examination." He did not elaborate.

"The most urgent matter in this situation is that North Korea should unconditionally accept the IOC's adjusted proposal," he said.

GOLF

Lyle wins sudden-death victory

STUTTGART, West Germany (R) — Britain's Sandy Lyle won a sudden-death playoff to beat Bernhard Langer and win the \$300,000 marks (\$450,000) German Masters golf tournament on Sunday.

Lyle secured his first European victory for two years by shooting a par five to Langer's six on the second playoff hole. The West German hit his approach out of

bounds on to the practice ground from the middle of the fairway.

Lyle went home with \$73,258 prizemoney, while Langer collected \$48,790.

Scotsman Lyle posted three birdies on the last five regular holes for a 66 to tie with Langer at 10 under par 28.

Langer covered the last 18 holes in a one-over-par 70, losing his way over the back nine after

shoing 33 on the outward nine.

"It's a complete surprise," said Lyle of his victory. "For most of the way I was two or three shots behind Bernhard. Then two late birdies altered everything.

"I made an adjustment to my putting stroke, dropping my right elbow like Jack Nicklaus does, and it made all the difference."

Severiano Balle

Libya barters oil for Ugandan goods

KAMPALA (R) — Uganda has concluded a barter trade deal with Libya involving the supply of oil products worth \$100 million, President Yoweri Museveni has said.

In an interview with the state-owned New Vision newspaper, he said: "The trade with oil from Libya is worth \$100 million. If we produce enough crops we will be able to solve very many of our

problems through barter trade."

He did not say what period the deal covered. Uganda will sell tea, coffee and beans to Libya in return for the oil.

This is the first time the size of the Libyan oil deal has been revealed publicly. The first co-signments of Libyan oil arrived three months ago, routed through Dar Al Salaam and carried by ferry across Lake Victoria to Uganda.

Oil is the biggest single item in Uganda's import bill, accounting for about a quarter of the \$400 million total. Until now Uganda has obtained almost all its oil requirements from the Mombasa oil refinery in Kenya.

Inflation soars in L. America

WASHINGTON (AP) — Inflation rose sharply in Latin America last spring, with the highest rates registered by Brazil, Mexico and Argentina, the International Monetary Fund has reported.

By June, Brazil's annual inflation rate had climbed to 226 per cent, Mexico's to 126.7 and Argentina's to 110.

Brazil and Argentina also were experiencing declines in their earnings from international trade. These earnings are the major source of funds they need to keep up with payments on the \$260 billion they owe in the United States and other major industrial countries.

"Brazil witnessed an unfavorable reversal of trend," the monthly IMF Survey said of that country's inflation.

"After having declined progressively from annual rates of 206 per cent in the second quarter of 1986 to 62 per cent in the first quarter of 1987, its rate surged to 163.2 per cent in the second quarter, paced by steep rises in each month of the quarter."

Brazil has by far the biggest economy in Latin America. Since February, it has been paying no interest on \$70 billion worth of debts to foreign banks.

"Paced by falling exports and slightly rising imports, Brazil's trade surplus shrank to \$180 million, compared with \$2.14 billion in the same quarter a year earlier," said the report on trade during the April-June period.

There were no figures on Argentine trade for this year. Argentina's surpluses sank steadily in the last three quarters of 1986.

Mexico, however, increased its trade surplus in the first quarter of the year to \$2.28 billion, compared with \$1.1 billion in the first quarter of 1986.

The price of oil, Mexico's chief export, has recovered considerably since the lows of mid-1986, and Mexico also has had some success with other products.

Some major industrial countries also have been showing price increases, though these are much smaller and the Fund did not comment on them.

By the IMF's reckoning, U.S. inflation last year was only 1.9 per cent, and reached 3.9 per cent in July. This differs somewhat from the most widely quoted U.S. figures, which compare one month with the last one rather than with the same month in the preceding year as the Fund does.

'U.S. can handle halt in Gulf oil'

ABU DHABI (Agencies) — The United States could cope confidently with a halt in Gulf oil supplies lasting up to four months, a senior U.S. official said on Sunday.

Mr. Edward Badolado, deputy assistant secretary for energy emergencies at the U.S. Energy Department, told Reuters that Washington was looking at ways to boost oil reserves, including possible new pipelines for Gulf oil.

He said the free world would depend on the Gulf for 65 per cent of its oil by 1995.

"This makes us think towards energy emergencies and disruptions. Consider how we can understand better and bow we can work better with our friends in the Gulf to ensure that way reserves of oil be made available," he said.

Mr. Badolado has been touring the Gulf with U.S. Energy Secretary Jobo Herrington for strategic talks on safeguarding the flow of oil.

He dismissed reports that Mr. Herrington's tour would help in formulating U.S. policy towards the Gulf and the seven-year Iran-Iraq war.

"This reserve in the Louisiana-Texas area is enough to last us for 120 days at full disruption drawdown. We can draw that oil down at three million barrels per day and distribute it," he said.

"All our analyses of previous oil disruptions have shown that historically they do not last as long as 120 days. We feel very confident that we will be able to handle any disruption that we have seen in the past and those that we could forecast in the future," he noted.

He said Mr. Herrington's interest in new pipelines for Gulf

oil had been aroused during a visit to Turkey, his first stop.

"Turkey talked about pipelines. The secretary found the idea very interesting and is generally supportive from an energy security point of view," he said but did not elaborate.

Mr. Badolado shrugged off a question as to whether Iran could block the Strait of Hormuz at the entrance to the Gulf and what action the United States might take.

"Those are hypothetical questions. I would suggest you ask the Iranians," he said. "As to what action we might take, the president and the secretaries of defense and energy have said many times that we don't comment on hypothetical situations."

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"All our analyses of previous oil disruptions have shown that historically they do not last as long as 120 days. We feel very confident that we will be able to handle any disruption that we have seen in the past and those that we could forecast in the future," he noted.

He said Mr. Herrington's interest in new pipelines for Gulf

oil had been aroused during a visit to Turkey, his first stop.

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Indian troops dropped into Jaffna to flush out Sri Lankan rebels

COLOMBO (R) — Indian paratroopers were dropped into Jaffna on Monday to help ground forces battling house-to-house to flush out Tamil rebels, Sri Lanka's state-run radio reported.

Military sources said Indian peacekeeping troops were using heavy artillery and tanks against stiff resistance from Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) guerrillas. Heavy house-to-house fighting was going on in the northern town.

A Sri Lankan military spokesman said in four days of clashes about 250 guerrillas had been killed and an equal number captured. Indian casualties were eight or nine killed and 67 wounded.

There was no independent confirmation of what was happening in the Jaffna peninsula, a stronghold of LTTE guerrillas who have fought for four years to set

up an independent homeland in the north and east.

The spokesman said he could not confirm that paratroopers were in action. Flights to Jaffna were banned for the second day and journalists advised not to drive to the area because of the danger of landmines.

The state-run radio said guerrillas attacked Jaffna Fort, held by the Sri Lanka army, on Sunday night but were beaten off. "The Indians are going all out to smash the terrorist networks," it said.

Indian troops intensified their drive against guerrillas opposed to a ceasefire after public criticism for inaction.

Aquino does not rule out martial law

MANILA (R) — Police fired shots to disperse strikers on Monday as President Corazon Aquino for the first time hinted she could declare martial law in the Philippines.

Several thousand chanting, banner-waving demonstrators marched in separate groups in different parts of Manila. Striking workers shut factories in support of a pay claim.

Leftist unions said they would continue industrial action throughout the week.

Police reported 25 arrests but the strike failed to impose its grip on the capital of eight million people. Union leaders said two people were injured but gave no details.

Mrs. Aquino ruled out an immediate move to govern through emergency powers but in an apparent policy shift stopped short for the first time of rejecting martial law outright.

Martial law would not be introduced "unless it is absolutely necessary, unless it will be for the greater good of the country," she said in a weekly radio broadcast.

Indian police fire tear gas at Tibetan protesters

NEW DELHI (R) — A "peaceful" march by about 350 exiled Tibetan monks and nuns ended in violence and clouds of tear gas on Monday when it was halted by police barricades.

Troubles started when police blocked the demonstrators' route to the presidential palace. The hitherto silent march broke up in shouting and attempts by a few to clamber over police barricades.

Police said two of their men were hurt while a handful of Tibetans had minor head injuries. There were no arrests.

Leaders of the demonstration said it was planned as a silent and peaceful protest in support of Tibetans killed and injured in recent anti-Chinese demonstrations in Lhasa.

One demonstrator said: "We only wanted to say that we wanted the support of the government of India and they started beating us. They attacked us with sticks and tear gas."

Nuppa Chodak Gyatso, chairman of the Action Committee for Tibetan Freedom Struggle, said they wanted to deliver a letter to the Chinese embassy calling for the release of Tibetans arrested in the Lhasa riots and an internationally supervised plebiscite to

Some Sri Lankans said the Indians were unwilling or unable to enforce the July 29 pact signed by New Delhi and Colombo aimed at ending four years of communal violence between minority Tamils and majority Sinhalese.

The critic came to the boil when the Tigers went on a rampage, killing more than 200 Sinhalese, early last week after the suicide of 13 comrades in government custody.

Indian Defence Minister K.C. Pant visited Colombo on Friday and pledged the troops would "act firmly against all violent elements which are obstructing the implementation of the agreement."

Sri Lankan military sources said LTTE guerrillas were using rocket-propelled grenades and heavy weapons to slow down the Indian advance in Jaffna. They added Indian officers were confi-

dent they would have the town under control within the next two days.

Under the July 29 pact all rebel groups, including the powerful LTTE, were to have been disarmed by Aug. 15.

Mr. Pant, during his visit to Colombo, explained the Indians had used gentle persuasion instead of force to entice the guerrillas to hand over their weapons because New Delhi wanted to "bring all Tamil organisations into the mainstream of the democratic process."

India, dominant power in the region, has a significant Tamil population.

Jaffna has been under a shoot-on-sight curfew since Saturday. The restriction was relaxed briefly to let the town's estimated 135,000 residents seek shelter at Indian-protected refugee centres.

Senate leaders said last week they would support emergency rule if the national situation worsened. Mrs. Aquino is facing renewed coup threats from renegade army officers and a wave of strikes planned by a coalition of moderate and leftist unions.

Gunmen shot and killed two soldiers in Manila on Monday, one a former bodyguard of right-wing opposition leader Juan Ponce Enrile.

Police blamed Communist guerrillas for the death of an air force sergeant but did not know who killed ex-bodyguard Florante Yagin, a sergeant with the Paramilitary Constabulary.

The Communist-led National Democratic Front (NDF) said in a statement on Monday it was prepared to hold talks with the government to avert any further takeover attempt by the right. "The NDF declares its readiness to talk and cooperate with any political group towards strongly opposing and frustrating... fascist attempts to impose a more repressive form of rule in the country," NDF leader Satur

U.S. Air Force wants \$1b for more rockets

WASHINGTON (AP) — The U.S. Air Force is seeking nearly \$1 billion to further decrease its reliance on the space shuttle for launching military satellites into orbit, according to congressional testimony.

The 13th national congress of the Chinese Communist Party will comprehensively accelerate reforms and the open-door policy," Mr. Zhao said.

The congress would elect a new leadership "more revolutionary, younger on average, better educated and professionally more competent," Mr. Zhao said in the statement.

Mr. Zhao's remarks at a welcoming banquet for Hungarian leader Janos Kadar on Sunday were China's first top-level reaffirmation of its commitment to present policies since the Tibetan protests in which up to 19 people were killed.

The party congress, the first since 1982, is due to start on Oct. 25.

Chinese sources said the party's Central Committee would convene on Wednesday to approve the agenda and date for the meeting.

The congress would define basic principles and policies for future economic construction and political restructuring. Mr. Zhao said.

Mr. Aldridge, in testimony before Congress released Sunday, said the air force needs \$961 million over the next two years to build five additional Delta IIs and a new fleet of 10 rockets, designated medium-lift vehicle II.

The expansion of the air force programme is made necessary by NASA's decision in May to postpone the next space shuttle flight until June 1988, reduced the maximum number of flights to 14 per year and lower the weight limit for shuttle payloads, Mr. Aldridge said.

"We must now... increase production and launch capacity to close the significant gap between national launch requirements and capabilities," he told a closed door session of a Senate Armed Services panel last Tuesday.

The air force also wants to increase the production of heavy-lift Titan IV rockets from six per year to 10 per year through 1995, he said. It would acquire 25 Titan IVs in addition to the 23 already authorised by Congress.

The testimony was released by the air force after a report on the subject in Saturday's editions of the New York Times. Mr. Aldridge had referred to the request in a speech Thursday to the National Security Industrial Association.

The Delta IIs are intended to launch Navstar global positioning system satellites, which enable U.S. aircraft and ships to navigate more accurately and aim weapons more precisely.

Many brilliant plays involve more than simply taking advantage of the information you have been afforded by the auction. Watch veteran Argentine star Augustin Santamarina at work on a four-spade contract during the 27th World Olympiad in Miami Beach.

East's two-club opening bid showed a hand of 11-16 points with either six clubs or five clubs

GOREN BRIDGE

By CHARLES GOREN
AND OMAR SHARIF

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ELEMENTARY, MY DEAR READER

Both vulnerable East deals.

NORTH
♦ K Q 5 2
♦ A K J 10 4
♦ 4 2
♦ A 4

WEST EAST
♦ J 10 6 ♦ A
♦ Q 7 ♦ 9 8 6 ♦
♦ J 10 8 7 5 3 ♦ A 9 6
♦ J 6 ♦ K Q 9 8 3

SOUTH
♦ 9 8 7 4 3
♦ 5 2
♦ Q K
♦ 10 7 5 2

THE BIDDING:
East South West North
2 ♦ Pass Pass Dbl
Pass 2 ♦ Pass 3 ♦
Pass 3 ♦ Pass 4 ♦
Pass Pass Pass
Opening lead: Jack of ♦

and a four-card major. North doubled for take-out then cue-bid the enemy suit to show his strength. Santamarina, South, had no story to tell other than that he had a bad hand and a spade suit, and North decided to try the spade game.

West led the jack of clubs, taken by the ace. Since he wanted to lead a spade toward dummy, Santamarina tried a diamond at trick two. East rose with the ace, cashed the king of clubs and exited with a diamond. You have all the information available to declarer. How would you continue?

But according to Air Force Secretary Edward C. Aldridge, recent revisions in the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's (NASA) plans for a new space shuttle programme make it clear the military needs to further increase its ability to launch satellites independent of NASA.

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Japanese scientist wins Nobel Medicine Prize

STOCKHOLM (R) — Japanese scientist Susumu Tonegawa won the 1987 Nobel Medicine Prize. Sweden's Karolinska Institute said on Monday.

also to improve inhibition of unwanted immune reactions," the prize citation said.

Dr. Tonegawa was born in Nagoya, Japan, and educated at Kyoto University and the University of California. He worked in a number of American universities before taking up his current appointment in 1981.

Professor Goran Holm of the Karolinska Institute said Dr. Tonegawa's discovery would help in the fight against many diseases.

"Diseases which we will be able to help include many allergic and auto-immune diseases which attack many organs of the body," he told a news conference.

"This is a basic and extremely vital discovery in medical science," he added how the body produces antibodies capable of attacking millions of different contagious agents that may enter

Fiji governor favours constitutional changes

SUVA (R) — Fiji's governor-general has said for the first time that the nation's constitution should be modified in favour of ethnic Fijians to restore calm to the South Pacific island state now under military control.

"The 1970 constitution must be amended to accommodate the wishes of indigenous Fijians who feel that their interests are not adequately safeguarded," Governor-General Ratu Sir Penia Ganilau said in an interview with the British Broadcasting Corporation heard here on Monday.

It was the first such statement by Ganilau, who represents Fiji's head of state Queen Elizabeth.

The governor-general has previously called only for a review of the constitution as part of a process to return the country to parliamentary democracy.

Ganilau maintains that he still has executive authority despite last week's declaration of a republic of Fiji by Col. Siuveni Rabuka's, who has staged two military coups in Fiji since May 14.

The creation of Col. Rabuka's republic met international condemnation, and claims made by Fijian officials on Sunday that the Kingdom of Tonga had become the first country to recognise the republic were denied by Tonga on Monday.

Col. Rabuka's Ministry of Information said in a statement on

Sunday that Tonga's King Taufa'ahau Tupou had pledged support for Fiji's new government, a move seen in Suva as recognition of the republic.

But in the Tonga capital of Nuku'alofa on Monday, a royal spokesman denied that the king had delivered a message of support.

Col. Rabuka's coups are aimed at bolstering the rights of ethnic Fijians over those of the Indian residents who slightly outnumber them in the country's 714,000 population.

"If Fiji is to remain calm... then some form of amendment as requested or demanded by the indigenous people must be looked at and met," Ganilau said in the broadcast interview.

A report of Ganilau's comment was also carried by a privately-owned local radio station which until now had been banned by the army from making news broadcasts.

In his interview, Ganilau said he believed it was still possible that Col. Rabuka would reverse his declaration of a republic and abolition of Fiji's 1970 constitution.

Fiji wanted to remain in the Commonwealth, he added.

Col. Rabuka on Sunday said he did not believe the queen wanted Fiji expelled from the Commonwealth.

6 survive plane crash off Iceland; woman hurt

REYKJAVIK, Iceland (AP) — A Spanish-registered private jet went down in rough seas off the coast of Iceland Sunday night, and all six people aboard were picked up safely by a trawler.

The officials said all six were Spanish and that one of them, a woman, suffered serious head injuries.

She was taken off the trawler by a U.S. helicopter and taken to the city hospital in Reykjavik, officials said. They said the five others remained on the trawler, which was heading for its home

port of Thorlakshofn, 48 kilometers south east of the capital.

Authorities said the pilot of the private jet had reported he was short of fuel about 45 minutes before the plane ditched.

The Rescue Centre of Iceland's Civil Aviation Authority said the small jet, French-built Falcon 200, was carrying a crew of three and three passengers from Goose Bay, in Newfoundland, to Europe. It had been scheduled to refuel in the Icelandic capital at 6:10 p.m. (1810 GMT) before heading to Dublin.

blocks have no vote in national affairs. The 5 million whites control the economy and maintain separate districts, schools and health services.

Mr. Kaunda, leader of the black states neighbouring South Africa, known as the Front-Line States, said he found it incredible that people who fought Nazi Germany could "conspire with the Nazis of today in southern Africa."

His speech underlined expectations that African nations will again press for more universal sanctions, but Commonwealth Secretariat officials acknowledged that the meeting will almost certainly reject new measures and will focus on ways to help the Front-Line States, including military training and aid.

Mr. Kaunda spoke as leaders of most of the Commonwealth, the 49-nation association of Britain and its former colonies, gathered for a five-day summit opening on Tuesday.

"Sanctions do not work and I think this has been proved in the past year," said a senior British government official who spoke on condition of not being identified. He was referring to gains by ultra-right-wing parties in South Africa's parliamentary election last May.

Mr. Kaunda addressed the election, which bolstered his argument that embargoes would harden white resistance to change, would hurt blacks most and be circumvented.

Britain, unlike Canada, is a major trading partner of South Africa.

The testimony was released by the air force after a report on the subject in Saturday's editions of the New York Times. Mr. Aldridge had referred to the request in a speech Thursday to the National Security Industrial Association.

The Delta IIs are intended to launch Navstar global positioning system satellites, which enable U.S. aircraft and ships to navigate more accurately and aim weapons more precisely.

The organisation released its report on the eve of the biennial summit of presidents and prime ministers from Commonwealth nations representing a quarter of the world's population.

The protection of human rights is the shared responsibility of all nations without exception and each Commonwealth country must be held accountable for its actions," the report said.

Countries cited for instances of ill-treatment, torture and execution and cases of apparent politically motivated arrests included Britain, Kenya, Singapore, Malta, Nigeria and India.

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